

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

The global incidence of Dengue fever has considerably increased over the past few decades. The mortality and morbidity is alarmingly increasing. Increased awareness and alertness among Health authorities and personnel lead to detection of large number of cases. . Dengue has risen from being an epidemic to being a source of grave social concern in the district of Trichy. This study covers the clinical presentation, investigations and outcome of patients with Dengue.

METHODS

A retrospective study on 50 patients per year from 2012-2014 on Dengue fever at the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital, Trichy aims at documenting the presentation and course of illness over 3 years. The data has been collected from medical records department using a structured questionnaire. The data is statistically analysed and arrived at conclusions using SPSS.

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

There is no gender predilection in dengue fever. Majority had fever for less than a week. Those with varied manifestations from Dengue Fever to Dengue Shock Syndrome with or without comorbidities along with complications can have good prognostic outcome if treated promptly.

KEY WORDS

Dengue fever, Dengue haemorrhagic fever, Dengue shock syndrome

